Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XXII.—NO. 6981 PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1882. PRICE—TEN CENTS.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Visit of Mr. Wister Prescott's Trip to South America.

WHAT PERUVIANS THINK OF US

The Situation Among the Striking Iron Workers—Thousands of Men Out of Work—Railroad and Personal Notes.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

[Mr. Prescott, a New York gentleman, has gone to South America on a visit of observation. He is a son of the late William H. Prescott, the historian, and is a gentleman of wealth and culture. He has been invited to the steamer upon which Mr. Wister Prescott took passage for Chili. He has not above 100 passengers on board.]

Wednesday, May 24.

Callao is a very much smaller city than Lima, and has a population of only 30,000. It is the principal seaport of Peru, and is connected with Lima by a railroad. The harbor is a very fine one, and is protected by a breakwater. The city is well built, and has a number of fine public buildings. The streets are paved with cobble stones, and are kept very clean. The city is lighted with gas, and has a fine system of water works. The water is brought from the mountains, and is very pure and cool. The city has a fine cathedral, and a number of churches. The cathedral is a very large building, and is richly decorated with paintings and statuary. The churches are also richly decorated, and contain many fine paintings and statues. The city has a number of fine hotels, and a large number of restaurants. The hotels are conducted on the European plan, and are very comfortable. The restaurants are also very good, and the food is well cooked. The city has a number of theaters, and a large number of saloons. The saloons are very numerous, and are well patronized. The city has a number of banks, and a large number of commercial houses. The commercial houses are engaged in the export and import trade. The principal exports are sugar, cotton, wool, and guano. The principal imports are manufactured goods, and provisions. The city has a number of manufactories, and a large number of workshops. The manufactories are engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, woolen goods, and leather goods. The workshops are engaged in the manufacture of furniture, and in the repairing of machinery. The city has a number of schools, and a large number of churches. The schools are well attended, and the churches are well filled. The city has a number of hospitals, and a large number of asylums. The hospitals are well managed, and the asylums are well conducted. The city has a number of prisons, and a large number of police. The prisons are well guarded, and the police are well disciplined. The city has a number of fire engines, and a large number of firemen. The fire engines are well kept, and the firemen are well trained. The city has a number of gas works, and a large number of gas lamps. The gas works are well managed, and the gas lamps are well lighted. The city has a number of water works, and a large number of water pipes. The water works are well managed, and the water pipes are well laid. The city has a number of sewers, and a large number of drains. The sewers are well constructed, and the drains are well laid. The city has a number of cemeteries, and a large number of graves. The cemeteries are well kept, and the graves are well marked. The city has a number of parks, and a large number of trees. The parks are well laid out, and the trees are well planted. The city has a number of gardens, and a large number of flowers. The gardens are well cultivated, and the flowers are well grown. The city has a number of fountains, and a large number of statues. The fountains are well constructed, and the statues are well executed. The city has a number of monuments, and a large number of inscriptions. The monuments are well erected, and the inscriptions are well written. The city has a number of libraries, and a large number of books. The libraries are well stocked, and the books are well read. The city has a number of museums, and a large number of specimens. The museums are well arranged, and the specimens are well labeled. The city has a number of theaters, and a large number of actors. The theaters are well managed, and the actors are well paid. The city has a number of concert halls, and a large number of musicians. The concert halls are well filled, and the musicians are well applauded. The city has a number of dancing saloons, and a large number of dancers. The dancing saloons are well patronized, and the dancers are well paid. The city has a number of gambling houses, and a large number of gamblers. The gambling houses are well frequented, and the gamblers are well watched. The city has a number of brothels, and a large number of prostitutes. The brothels are well known, and the prostitutes are well paid. The city has a number of hospitals for the sick, and a large number of patients. The hospitals are well managed, and the patients are well cared for. The city has a number of asylums for the insane, and a large number of inmates. The asylums are well conducted, and the inmates are well treated. The city has a number of prisons for criminals, and a large number of prisoners. The prisons are well guarded, and the prisoners are well fed. The city has a number of courts of justice, and a large number of judges. The courts are well attended, and the judges are well paid. The city has a number of lawyers, and a large number of clients. The lawyers are well employed, and the clients are well represented. The city has a number of physicians, and a large number of patients. The physicians are well paid, and the patients are well cured. The city has a number of undertakers, and a large number of funerals. The undertakers are well employed, and the funerals are well attended. The city has a number of cemeteries, and a large number of graves. The cemeteries are well kept, and the graves are well marked. The city has a number of churches, and a large number of worshippers. The churches are well filled, and the worshippers are well behaved. The city has a number of schools, and a large number of scholars. The schools are well attended, and the scholars are well taught. The city has a number of libraries, and a large number of readers. The libraries are well stocked, and the readers are well served. The city has a number of museums, and a large number of visitors. The museums are well arranged, and the visitors are well pleased. The city has a number of theaters, and a large number of audiences. The theaters are well managed, and the audiences are well entertained. The city has a number of concert halls, and a large number of listeners. The concert halls are well filled, and the listeners are well delighted

The Daily Oregonian

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1882.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND "PROTECTION."

It occurred to W. D. Fenton, democratic candidate for representative in congress, to intimate in his speech in Portland last Tuesday evening that he deemed the position of THE OREGONIAN on the tariff question inconsistent and insincere. This enables us to say that the reason which more than any other makes it impossible for THE OREGONIAN to support Mr. Fenton is the doubledealing of himself and his party with this very question. His complaint against the paper is evidently based on his disappointment with it for not advocating his election; otherwise he could have no concern with its utterances on the subject. Let us tell Mr. Fenton something about the relations of the two parties to the subject of protection. The present system of protection is the fruit of republican policy. It is boldly upheld by the controlling element of the republican party. Yet there is a large body of opinion in that party which is strongly opposed to the policy. This body of opinion is composed of the great class who are given to independent thinking, who do not accept party platforms as the embodiment of all truth, and who try all things by the rule of their own observation and judgment. But when they look to the democratic party they find it pursuing a course of characteristic duplicity in dealing with this question. In declaring its principles and purposes to the country, that party always denounces the doctrine and the practice of protection. But when it comes to act, it as invariably allows itself to be controlled by protectionists of the most extreme kind. It has not the honesty or courage to carry out, nor even to attempt to carry out, the principles it so loudly proclaims. It elected a great majority of the house of representatives in 1874. Again in 1876 it secured a majority, and again in 1878. The senate also for two years—that is, from 1879 to 1881—was democratic. Yet the democratic party, for six years in undisputed control of the house, and for two years in control of both house and senate, did nothing to relieve the country of the incubus of protection. It deliberately elected and re-elected to the speakership a protectionist of the most ultra type, by whom the house committees were purposely constituted so as to protect the monopolists in all their advantages. In 1880 the party adopted in its platform the usual declaration in favor of "a tariff for revenue only." During the last month of the contest the republicans in the great manufacturing states, hard pressed for an issue, attacked this position in a bold and aggressive way. The attack threw the democratic party into a panic; in the very hight of the contest it deserted its colors and its principles; its newspapers and committees made headlong haste to declare that the platform was no menace to "protection," and even the candidate (Gen. Hancock) wrote a letter virtually renouncing the tariff-for-revenue principle. It is this persistent insincerity of the democratic party on this question which prevents its obtainment of recruits from the ranks of republican free-traders. Even Mr. Fenton dares not go among the democrats of Eastern Oregon and pledge himself to aid to the extent of his power in abolishing the tariff on wool. When he comes to Portland he can make a free-trade speech; but when he goes to localities which have special interests that want "protection" he juggles with the subject and never fairly meets it. He is like the candidate for the country school, who could teach that the earth was either round or flat, as the directors might require. It is just because there is no sincerity in the democratic party in dealing with this question that free-trade republicans refuse to support its candidates for congress. They prefer to vote for avowed protectionists rather than for juggling politicians who promise anything to get votes and gain a party triumph, and then do the work of protectionists in a sneaking way at last, through fear that they will injure their party if they do not.

The democratic organ yesterday contained a column-long article severely attacking Mr. George C. Sears. Fourteen pretended reasons were given why he should not be elected sheriff. Mr. Sears secured affidavits yesterday completely refuting several of the more serious charges, and can so easily, he says, disprove the others. Mr. Henry Wilmer, in an affidavit which has been furnished us, testifies that Sears was in partnership with him for three years, and that during that period his conduct toward himself (Wilmer) and toward their customers was "honest, honorable and upright." The insinuation that Sears robbed an employer, Mr. Wilmer emphatically denies. With reference to the charges against the personal character and business integrity of Mr. Sears before coming to Oregon, W. R. Vincent, of the Union carriage factory, makes affidavit that he (Sears) was a partner in an extensive business in Contra Costa, Cal., and that "his reputation both as a business man and socially was that of a fair, just, honorable and upright gentleman." Mr. E. C. Newell, manager Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co., further testifies to Sears' good character prior to his removal to Oregon. The insinuation with reference to manipulation of the poll-tax stubs, is completely refuted by an order of the county court, which is spread on the court record, made very shortly after Sears became assessor. It was as follows: "At this time upon recommendation of Geo. C. Sears it is ordered that the county clerk issue to the county assessor from time to time blank receipts for poll tax collections as he may apply for them, taking his receipts therefor, and keep as vouchers specifying the numbers of the same." Affidavits and court records speak louder than infamous laudation. Sears offers to bring evidence that each and every charge, and each and every contemptible insinuation in the article referred to, is false.

It is alleged that promises are out from Sheriff Buchtel for the appointment of a large number of deputies for service on election day, and that Ban. Norden is to select such as he may deem most efficient for certain political work. We shall not credit this story. There is no actual authority for the appointment of such special deputies, nor in any case in this county has there been need of them; and more than all, Mr. Buchtel is known as a fair man and conscientious official. We are greatly mistaken in him if he would allow his office to be used for any political, partisan, or other illegitimate purpose. Appointment of deputy sheriffs, deputy marshals or special policemen, under pretense of keeping the peace at the polls, has always been, as practised here, an expedient to control voters in improper ways. It is a method of coercion and corruption combined.

It is urged in behalf of N. B. Knight of Salem that he is only carrying out the principles of political independence which THE OREGONIAN has advocated for many years, and therefore that this journal has no right to criticise his present action. But does any one suppose that Knight is pursuing a course of honest and manly independence? To call a soulless and machine whip upon one becomes a butler in the interest of the Hipple-Mitchell ring, an independent, is gross perversion of the term. Knight is a butler simply because he thinks he can just now serve the boss and the machine with more effect in that role than in any other. This spurious "independence" will not deceive those who look beneath false names to the substances of things.

Messrs. Earhart and Heath have performed their respective duties as secretary and treasurer of state with a rare worth and ability for four years past. This is a sufficient recommendation for their re-election.

MR. GEORGE IN CONGRESS.

Hon. M. D. Ball, of Alaska, who has spent the winter at Washington, writes as follows:

To be efficient in the house, a man must not only be always on hand, before the committees and the house itself, and always attentive to the any chance that presents itself for the accomplishment of something, but he must have the tact to know how to discipline humility, to conciliate opposition, and to win the assistance and the helping offices of other members. This peculiar and most essential tact is possessed in an eminent degree by Hon. M. C. George, and of this fact my time will be convinced who will observe for a few days the proceedings of the house. Mr. George has the affability of manner that is always winning. He has the rare faculty of patience that listens with apparent interest to matters presented for his consideration, however trivial they might seem to others, and he has the good judgment to know just when and how to act. In proof of this I can state the fact that he has secured for your state, in the appropriation bills of this session, more than twice as much as was ever awarded her before, for your various public improvements. That is where Mr. George's work tells. But, while this is much more important than the gift of gab and flummery on the floor, yet he is not at all inferior even to many of the most disringished members, in this respect, when the occasion requires it. His speech on the Columbia river improvement was a model of eloquent argument, and his remarks on the Chinese bill were among the most sensible made on that hackneyed subject. In fact, Mr. George promises to be one of the most useful and influential members of the house, if indeed, he is not already recognized as such in his first session, and it would be a very great mistake in the people of Oregon to refuse to return him again."

Fenton, when in Multnomah, speaks warmly in favor of all propositions and measures to aid the commercial growth and development of Portland. When in other counties he talks against Portland, solicits votes on the ground that he is not a resident of Portland, is no friend to Portland and thinks Portland ought to be curbed, checked and held back in the interest of other parts of the state. Multnomah could easily give 5000 majority against Fenton on this proposition; but it regards his vaporing as nothing, and so will make General-ship majority only the natural one—say about 1500 to 2000. Fenton makes the common mistake of supposing that Multnomah and the other counties are really in conflict as to their industrial and commercial interests. Each locality is dependent in no small degree on all other localities, and there is no actual antagonism.

For a change it might be well to elect justices of the peace in this city who would occasionally find for the defendant. Last year in Bybee's court fifty-two out of fifty-three cases were decided by the justice in favor of the plaintiff, while in six out of seven jury cases the jury found for the defendant. The man who has nothing sues the man who has something, and the justices help to equalize the ownership of property by taking from the defendant and giving to the plaintiff. The maxim of the scripture is reversed; and hence we find the rule that from him who has (possesses) shall be taken even what he hath.

That protection doesn't protect workingmen, but only capitalists and masters, is demonstrated by the concerted strikes in the eastern states for higher wages by iron workers. Iron and steel production in the United States is protected by a schedule of duties that makes prices about twice as high as in England. Yet the workingmen find it impossible to live on their wages. The protected monopolist, however, gets enormously rich at the expense both of the working classes and of consumers.

We print on another page suggestions and estimates by Capt. Powell for deepening the channel across the St. Helens bar and the entrance at the mouth of the Columbia. The board of trade has appropriated $1500 toward the work and the merchants and property holders of the city will be invited to increase the sum to $5,000, which will be required to accomplish the work. Without doubt the money will be raised without difficulty. The necessity is imperative.

Read the article on fourth page on justices' courts and expenses thereof. It is an exhibit for taxpayers to think of.

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, AT 105 ALDER ST. je3d1f

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL. INQUIRE AT 221 West Park. 3d1p

WANTED—A WOMAN WHO CAN COOK AND wash for a small family, at 494 Fourth St. 2d2t

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN light housework in a small family. Apply at 116 Thirteenth St. 2d2t

WANTED—A BOY FOR OFFICE WORK; MUST write a good, plain hand and be quick at figures. Apply, in own handwriting, and giving references as to character, to P. O. Box 581, Portland. 1t

Election Tickets and Posters.
McCoy, Cheapest Job Printer, 1st & Stark.

LOST.

A GOLD LOCKET WITH INITIALS OF OWNER on same. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving at this office. 1t

FOR RENT.

TWO NEW DESIRABLE COTTAGES ON SOUTH First street. Inquire of MRS. C. LASHERSON, 127 A street. je3d

ICE 2½ CENTS.

OREGON ICE WORKS—FROM THE FIRST day of June and during the season the price for ice will be 2½ cents per pound. 3d6t J. M. O. KALLICH.

NOTICE TO WATER CONSUMERS.

IN ORDER TO MAKE CONNECTIONS FROM the water mains with city cisterns, the water will necessarily be shut off from the following streets after 9 o'clock this evening, viz:

First, north of Morrison.
Second, north of Morrison.
Third, north of Morrison.
Fourth, north of Morrison.
Fifth, north of Morrison.
Sixth, north of Morrison.

Consumers will please take notice and provide for themselves accordingly.

June 2, 1882. PORTLAND WATER CO.

FOR PORTLAND.

The Ss. VICTORIA will sail from San Francisco with combustibles and other freight on SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1882.

JOHN MUIR,
Superintendent of Traffic.

je3d9

VOTING PLACES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FOLlowing named places are designated as the polling places for the various precincts in the city of Portland, for the general election to be held June 5, 1882:

COUCH—Office of Bacon's coal yard, corner Second and E streets.

NORTH PORTLAND—Multnomah Engine Co's house, Second street.

MORRISON—Willamette Engine Co's house, Morrison street.

MADISON—County court room, courthouse.

SOUTH PORTLAND—Southwest corner Clay and First streets.

WESTERN—Southwest corner Eleventh and Jefferson streets. JOS. BUCHTEL, Sheriff.

MRS. SAUNDERS WISHES TO ANNOUNCE that her classes for pencil and crayon drawing, oil and water color painting, geometry and perspective, meet at her residence (at present on Yamhill) Monday and Saturday. Some of her pupils wishing to continue frequently, she is desirous to add to their number and form a class to meet at a time suiting their general convenience. 56 Seventh St., between Madison and Jefferson. 2d2t

FOR SALE.

THE BEST MATCHED TEAM NORTH OF SAN Francisco, and heavy enough for the farm, owned by one person and driven by one person. Over two years old. They can show 2:30 to 2:40 in harness, and are handsome enough for anybody. Can be seen at Robinhood house until further notice. Address W. H. MILLER, Walla Walla, where the team may be seen. HOBB, BARNES & MILLER, Oregonian office. je3d

PARK ADDITION TO FAST PORTLAND.

Centrally located; choice homesites and business property. For sale by W. T. & S. NICHOLSON, Or H. F. SHERMAN, No. 3, Dekum's Building. m29

NEW TO-DAY.

GRAND

[illegible]

TO-NIGHT

AT THE

CITY HALL,

Corner of Second and Yamhill streets.

AT TURN HALLE.

Saturday Evening, June 3,
AT 8 P. M.

LADIES SPECIALLY INVITED.

SOL. HIRSCH,
Chairman Republican Central Committee.

VEREIN EINTRACHT

Sonntag den 4. Juni 1882,

Theater-Vorstellung

Und theilweise Decoration fremder Nationalitäten

Die Fremden.

Entree à 1 Mark pro Person. Kassa öffnet um 7 Uhr.

Personen:

Herr Winkler, Direktor ..... Hr. Winkler
Leverkuhn ..... Hr. Schaper
Leopoldine ..... Mlle. Harold
Melchior, Schuster ..... Hr. Schaefer
Goldig, Inspector und Edler Rumänier ..... Hr. Jacobsen
Silbergeld, Jude ..... Hr. Gabriel
Daniel, ein Edler Pascha ..... Hr. Seeman
Fabian Polizeidiener ..... Hr. Weiss

Die Vorführung: Ungarn Sammlung

Zum Schluss:

Der Tanzkranzchen.

Entree ..... 50 Cents ..... Person.
Mitglieder 25 Cents Person.
Kassa geöffnet 8 Uhr. Das Comite.

$100 REWARD! for any case of Dizziness, Blinding Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Constipation, Piles, Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, Kidney Complaint, Female Weakness, Irregularities, Suppressions, Ulceration, Prolapsus, Leucorrhœa, Spinal Weakness, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Fits, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Blood Poisoning, Impurities and Eruptions of the Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworm, Pimples, Blotches, Scurvy, Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Diseases, Chronic Sore Throat and Mouth, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, Portland Itch, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Tumors, Cancers, Hip Disease, Spinal Disease, Diseases of Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs, Diseases of Women, Diseases of Children, Diseases of Old People, Diseases of Blood, Liver, Stomach, Lungs, Heart, Nerves, Bowels, Skin, Bones, Muscles, Joints, Glands, Membranes, Nerves, Brain, Sexual Organs, Urinary Organs, Digestive Organs, Throat, Nose, Lungs, Eyes, Ears, Head, Back, Kidneys, Bladder, Womb, Limbs, Feet, Hands, Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Nerves

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...mission Merchants,
...Fish and Ash.

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...MEN'S SHOES
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...KTERMAN—Portland.
...CHURCH, Salem.
...UNG, Agents for Oregon City

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...LAND-TAYLOR
...of Goods ever brought
...every Ladies finely assorted
...Shoes and Shoeing. There's
...more than Anything Yet
...ELLOCK.
...Street, Portland.

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...UPWARD.

...FOR 6 YEARS
...TICE & CO.,
...AGENTS.
...PORTLAND, OR

...FERRY
...in Time by Cars
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...THE MILLION.
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...GEO. H. HILL Co's Book
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The Daily Oregonian

SATURDAY MORNIN... ...

CITY.

...—Mr. ... has ... and ... gone a little ... has ... dition of the ... porter ... steamer ... 350 ... at the ... faller than it has ... lower ... called ... house ... ever ... some ... is one has ... grain ... waters ... in the ... Mississippi ... river ... Over ... to ... subscribe ...

GENERAL CONFERENCE ... day night when the delegates held their ... rally ... Methodist theatre ... meeting ... those who had charge of the meeting, that ... This ... was ... the ... Many ... the ... The ... was ... and ... the ... was ... The latter was ... ex... ... upon the ... and ... to enter ... The ... was ... vocal selections ... Dr. ... Jess ... said he ... there ... yes, ... didn't ... they ... there ... the ... gallery, ... and took a ... matter ... followed ... The ... rolls ... self ... there can be no harm in retailing it.

MISUSE SETTLED.—The suit of Bybee vs. Hawkett et al. that has been so long pending in the U. S. district court and was finally brought to trial this week before Judge Deady and a jury, has been at last decided. The jury returned the following verdict: We the jury, find in favor of the plaintiff against the defendant, E. C. Robinson for the sum of $2,917 and in favor of the defendant Jesse Robinson. It appears that a party came into Jacksonville to form a mine. E. C. Robinson represented in California and the institution got into debt and into a lawsuit. The suit was mainly to collect losses Robinson father of E. C. Robinson with the company as a partner so as to prevent him being reported rich. But the jury failed to find that the father was a partner and the plaintiff will have to get his judgment out of the assets as can.

THE OREGONIAN CONCERT.—The musical entertainment given last evening at New Market theater by Prof. G. Oscheele band master of the 21st U. S. infantry was a grand success both artistically and financially. The hall was well filled nearly every seat in the parquette and dress circle being taken and the rumble of applause which greeted the performers attested to their merit. The Orchestral Union especially added fresh laurels to those already won. Even the people of Portland who sung by Mrs. J. B. Wyatt, was most gracefully given and the melodious ripple of her voice held the rapt attention of her hearers until the close when the suppressed feelings of pleasure burst forth in rounds of applause. The military medley introducing all the garrison calls was well executed and individual performers were equally good.

A MISCHIEVOUS BRUTE.—A little boy son of Mr. Monk who resides in East Portland was seriously bitten by a dog with which he had been playing. Two or three other children, one of them a baby were in the yard at the time and the dog who was usually kept chained had been let loose to play with them. The dog was very rough in his gambols and when the children resented it he turned upon them and fiendishly lacerated the boys arms. A man who was working on the place saw the affair and seizing a gun he shot the animal killing him instantly. Dr. Bailey was called and dressed the boy's wounds. The dog's teeth had penetrated to the bone.

DOCTOR CRY DOCTOR.—An interesting operation was performed yesterday by the Drs. Wells upon Dr. J. M. Comnawy, of Dallas Polk county. The last named gentleman has been laboring for some time under a complaint which he could not understand and so came to Portland to consult with other physicians in regard to it. After an examination Dr. Wells aspirated him and succeeded in relieving him of about five pints of a thick gelatinous looking fluid. Dr. Comnawy felt much relieved after the operation, and started on a pleasure trip east of the mountains.

FOILING PEACE.—Sheriff Burchtell has named the following places in Portland where polls will be opened for voting at the general election June 4th 1882: Couch precinct office of Bacon & Coulter's, corner Second and Flanders. North Portland Mutual engine company's house, Second street Morrison precinct Willamette engine company's house Morrison street, Madison precinct county road room, court house South Portland south west corner City and First streets, West Portland southwest corner Eleventh and Jefferson streets.

THE DEV DOCM.—Last night the high water found its way through the embankment into the excavation in filling made for the dry dock, and filled the pit full before morning. This contingency was not unexpected, the soil being rather loose in form and in previous dam without the aspe of time for settlement. The work of digging will necessarily be suspended until the water and the pit can be pumped out. Of late the work was rapidly progressing and it is thought the completion of the dock will not be much delayed.

LOST HIS FINGERS.—Dr. Rex has performed an operation on Charles McGonigle who had his hand injured two weeks ago by a heavy piece of timber falling on it, and who was taken to St. Vincent's hospital. Some days ago, blood poisoning set in and it was feared he would lose his arm. The only way to prevent it was by amputation, and this Dr. Rex did removing two of his fingers. Since the operation, McGonigle has begun to improve and is now likely to recover.

NEVER CORK HERE.—While engaged in corking a bottle, Joseph Brown, who is employed in a beer bottling establishment in the northern part of the city met with a curious but painful accident. The bottle broke, the fragments of the gas globe and Brown's right hand was terribly lacerated by the broken glass. Dr. R. G. Rex was called and dressed the wounds, and unless the complaint of lock jaw or poisoning should arise Brown will on rely recover the use of his hand.

SERVICES IN ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL.—Divine service will be held in the St. Stephen's chapel corner Jefferson and Fifth streets, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. The following clergy will be present: Rt. Rev. Bishop Morris; Rev. Messrs. Watson, of Seattle, McKowan, of The Dalles, Daly and Rose of Albany. The Rev. Mr. Watson will preach the sermon. A collection to defray expenses will be taken up. The regular Sunday school session will be held at 10 A. M. in the chapel.

THE STAR'S BENEFIT EXCURSION.—There has been a large sale of tickets for the Star base ball club's excursion to Vancouver to-morrow for Edward Hill's benefit. The Buffalo's have materially strengthened their nine since last year and a good game is promised. They have kindly prepared seats for ladies and spread canvas to protect them from the sun. The boat and barge with the East Portland band, will leave the Morrison street wharf at 10 A. M.

THE BARNES CASE.—Justice Petrain's court was filled with people yesterday afternoon to hear the examination of O. P. Mason and W. Scott Beebe charged by Carrie Bradley, on the charge of attempting to bribe the jury in favor of the latter. They were accused to disagree intimont, however as the lawyers held a palaver and adjourned the matter until Saturday, June 10th at 2 P. M. Meanwhile the defendants are at liberty on $500 bail each.

ELECTRICITY TONIGHT.—At the request of the committee of ladies, Eli Perkins has consented to give his best lecture to-night at the Orchestral Union Hall on Morrison street for the benefit of the Open Temperance society. As this is positively the last appearance of this great humorist and the admission is only 25 cents there ought to be a crowded house.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—This afternoon at three o'clock a meeting will be held at the Congregational church by the juvenile temperance society. All members of the society are particularly request ed to be present as arrangements are to be made for a grand time on the 4th of July. The new credit cards will be given to each member for attendance.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.—Meetings will be held to-day by the members of this sect in Brady's Hall East Portland. Sabbath school at 10:30 A. M. to be followed by the sermon to be delivered by Elder A. Stanhill on "The Faith of Jesus." Preaching also on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. "The World's great Prayer Meeting."

SENT TO THE ASYLUM.—Edward Harless who was brought to Portland from Clackamas county as insane, because so violent at the city jail that he had to be tied with ropes. He was examined by Drs. Taylor and Jones and adjudged insane. Judge R. C. committed him to the East Portland asylum.

RELEASED ON BAIL.—The case of Mrs. Rothe, a well who was arrested and bailed the day with her sister in the other police court yesterday, came up in court yesterday and the bail bond matter under which Mrs. Carr was released on bail.

WATER SUPPLY.—In order to ascertain the water will be shut off from the following streets: First ... streets ... A Ready ... seventh ... R. Thomas ... third ... Boiling and Tan Sale ... will sell ... front ... delivered ...

FIRE.—Weather permitting, the M. E. Sunday school will hold their annual picnic at Oswego on Saturday. The ... to which ... committee or at R. Gill's ... visited.

Gold-Salt wholesale and retail at N. ... Street.

If you want money go to O. Shea Rose Pawnbroker.

BRIEF MENTION

...

EPISCOPAL CONVOCATION

...

MARRIAGES LAST MONTH

Below is a list of the marriages of the following named persons have been filed in the county clerk's office during the month of May:

1 J. F. Howard Rees and Lucia H. Shane
2 ... Vanderlinden and Mary Lilly
3 E. C. Patton and Lizzie Hase
4 August Pick and Emma Bahr
5 Wm. M. Molson and Velma P. Nesmith
6 Saml. Baker and Carrie Noltland
7 Arthur McCollum and Sarah Baker
8 Edward B. Greenwald and Fannie E. Tipperton
9 Harnell W. Runnells and Mabel Josephine Hardy
10 Arthur Kimbrel and Annie L. Bradford
11 Henry Bowling and Ella R. Reeves
12 George Franklin and Mrs. Rose Saverlen
13 William L. Brooke and Ella L. Nobby
14 J. A. Smith and Mrs. Elizabeth Belle
15 Benj. Manning and Eva E. Bissell
16 Albert Kupper and Regina Sohm
17 John Phillipi and Fanny Doherty
18 Isaac Gumbert and Harriet Dunsmer
19 James O. Shaughnessy and Margaret Kennedy
20 Gustav Lange and Millie Peters
21 George Pritchard and Emma Scherer
22 George Shepherd and Mary A. Horn
23 C. H. Williams and Retta Avery
24 Frank O. Phelps and Emma W. Bingham
25 Jas. Baker and Mrs. Maria Jones
26 W. E. Newsome and Mary Walling
27 H. Feddersen and Emily Caxton
28 James W. Dodson and Odessa Bonser
31 Henry Peerboorgh and Rose L. Childers

INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT

The collector of internal revenue returns the following report of moneys received for stamps and licenses during the month of May 1882:

LICENSES.

Rectifiers	$ 300 00
Retail Liquor Dealers	8204 53
Wholesale Liquor Dealers	900 00
Cigar Manufacturers	30 00
Retail Dealers in Leaf Tobacco	100 00
Dealers in Manufactured Tobacco	3.5 47
Brewers	150 00
Retail Malt Liquor Dealers	196 00
Wholesale Malt Liquor Dealers	150 00

STAMPS.

Spirits	10 00
Cigars	1674 00
Tobacco	111 80
Beer	3563 80
Total	$16,114 89

MR. SMITH'S HEALTH

PORTLAND, May 31 1882.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

Since so much affected sympathy is being peddled on the health of Hon. Joseph S. Smith democratic candidate for governor please allow me to state that Dr. John T. Wells one of the oldest physicians of this or any country informed me about a month ago that he had made a thorough examination of Mr. Smith and was clearly of opinion that Smith with his careful habits, stood as good a chance as any other man of his age to live twenty or thirty years longer. This I am informed by Mr. Smith himself he also the opinion of many of the best physicians of the east.

I will add that Mr. Smith's policy of having a quiet ele tion is not the result of inaction but of that profound sagacity which recognizes the disgust of the people toward bribery and stickers and peddlers at the polls and elsewhere in the recent and of elections. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Chattel mortgage sale of the fixtures of a butcher shop at Oilman & Co.'s auction rooms.

Call at the new Boss Furniture Store 229 Second street.

J. M. Birmingham announces his stock of furniture, bedding upholstery etc. this morning. See his add.

Cohen Davis & Co. the proprietors of the Golden Rule bazar advertise new attractions this morning, in laces gloves and all ladies goods.

THE COURTS.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE J. ... FIRST ... June.

Thornton Williams was admitted as an attorney of this court.

Ed. A. Rowe vs. Ah Lee.—On trial before a jury.

Rhees vs. Hewkett et al.—Jury last night found verdict for plaintiff $2832 67 in favor of the defendant Jesse Robinson.

R. B. Burns of San Francisco Cal. the inventor and proprietor of the Anne Fruit Dryer which has superseded everything of the kind in California is now in Portland with the object of introducing his driers and combination feeders and pitters in this state and Washington territory. Wait until you see them if so you will have no other. No changing of the trays by hand or machinery. No spreading of the fruit. Perfect uniformity of temperature in all parts of the drying chambers. All in one floor. All made perfect simple and easy. Fruit drying, made a financial success. All the heat is used directly and exclusively. No burning or burning of the fruit. Territory for sale. Price of driers from $1 and up wards. R. E. BURNS Lee and Hotel.

Fresh home-made candies every day. P. O. Candy Store.

AT COST. AT COST.—Artists materials at N. Y. Novelty Co's.

Sewing machines repaired at Garrison's 117 Third street Portland.

THE NEW NO. 8.—The most perfect Sewing Machine in the world.

Prize Balls, Prize Boxes. Wholesale and retail at lowest cash prices by Lang & Co's Music Store.

N. well stocked private wine cellar with all the celebrated Pacific Champagnes.

ONE WALTHAM silver watch cost at $3 ... to be sold for $5 at Uncle Myers' 191 First street.

Design, Remington, Howe, Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Davis, Domestic, Light Running, Improved Arlington, Improved Standard, Improved Davis, Improved Domestic, Improved Light Running, Improved New Home, Improved New Wheeler & Wilson, Improved Singer, Improved White, Improved Wilcox & Gibbs, Improved Willcox & Gibbs, Improved Wheeler & Wilson, Improved Wheeler & Wilson No. 8, Improved Wheeler & Wilson No. 9, Improved Wheeler & Wilson No. 12, Improved Wheeler & Wilson No. 13, Improved Wheeler & Wilson No. 14, Improved Wheeler & Wilson No. 15, Improved Wheeler & Wilson No. 16, Improved Wheeler & Wilson No. 17, Improved Wheeler & Wilson No.

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1882.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

Their Enormous Cost to the Taxpayers of Multnomah County.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

There seems to be a common belief among citizens that there is something wrong in the official conduct of justices of the peace in the city of Portland, and at the same time a lack of definite information on the subject. I have undertaken to partially investigate one of these courts—that of Justice Bybee, presided over by the veteran pioneer, R. E. Bybee [illegible] the investigation, to take all together and the worst, nor cut the best, but take all together and the worst, nor cut the best, but take a fair sample of the lot, and here are some of the results.

An examination only with reference to the criminal business, and the share paid by the county in such cases, fails to give a complete insight into the business in these courts. The people are equally interested in having an honest and economical administration of the laws in civil actions.

It is commonly alleged that justices of the peace in Portland habitually decide civil causes in favor of the plaintiff, without regard to the right or the law in the matter. During the year 1881 there were 352 civil actions commenced in said Justice Bybee's court. Without 224 passed to judgment. About 60 were "settled" and the remainder (about 68) failed for want of service, etc. Of the 224 judgments entered in civil causes a large number were by default, but 85 cases were tried by the court without a jury. The court decided 52 of the 85 in favor of the plaintiff. The single exception was a case in which Chas. Thiele was plaintiff and St. Vincent Hospital was defendant. In seven cases the defendant called for a jury, and six of these juries brought in verdicts for the defendant; one only found for the plaintiff. There is some significance in these proportions which seem to warrant the charge, in this instance at least.

The costs in these civil cases are scarcely ever less than $8 50 even for a default, ($ 95 to the justice and $2 45 to the constable), and are commonly $12 30, ($7 85 to the justice and $4 90 to the constable). They often exceed what would be incurred in the same proceedings in the circuit court. There is practically no appeal from the fees as taxed by justices. I think a fair estimate of Justice B.'s own income from civil cases alone during the year 1881 would be $1000. And from the county and defendants in criminal cases, $1,000. His official income from official business can only be estimated; the records generally fail to show what fees were paid in cases that are "settled" and "dismissed." The law gives justices of the peace the right to demand all their fees in advance. But this is seldom done. Instances are common enough where justices of the peace here are agreeable with the persons bringing the actions conditioned that if they succeed in getting the best of the defendant, the fees are to be paid, otherwise not. There is active competition between these different courts in the city. Each has peculiar inducements to capture business. They all have a direct pecuniary interest of $8 00 in every cause that comes before them, generally to go 50 against the defendant. Often the plaintiff is irresponsible, while the defendant has something that an execution can reach. Or if judgment is rendered for the defendant, the party who brought the action may in the future carry his business to a more considerate court. For reasons like these they nearly always decide for the plaintiff. Jury trials are not usually so favorable to the plaintiff. In [illegible] instances, much discretion in the selection of jurors is left in the constable, and Constable Sturgus of Morrison precinct, is reputed to be using it.

A great deal of business, both civil and criminal, is either "settled" or "dismissed." In a great many cases the costs exceed the sum in controversy. In one case in Justice Bybee's court the complaint was for 50 cents, while the costs were taxed at $8.40. These constitute the majority of the cases which are "settled," the defendant perhaps having been through the mill before, like a staged cat, dreads the fire, and to get rid of the trouble pays liberally. When the record brands him with this ominous word, "satisfied," boy is about what can be afforded. In such cases usually the fees are not recorded.

Criminal actions are prosecuted in the name of the State. In every case practically the county pays the witness, juror, justice, constable and district attorney fees.

During the year 155 of these criminal actions commenced in Justice Bybee's court during the year 1881. Defendants sometimes have the case "dismissed" by paying the fees. Petty criminals sometimes plead guilty, pay part of the costs, get some one to make complaint, plead guilty, are sentenced and pay a nominal fine, simply to escape future annoyance and imprisonment. The only disposition of the provision of the constitution that "no person shall be put in jeopardy twice for the same offense."

There were 28 persons plead guilty before Justice Bybee in the year 1881 to criminal charges. The most of them were fined $5 and costs, the costs being more than the fine in all. The defendant regularly pays the fine and the justice makes this entry: "Compromised instead, defendant paid $5 fine which was applied on costs, the balance of costs, the next month paid the balance of the costs. The fine within reasonable limits is commonly discretionary with the justice. Upon what honest theory does the justice apply the fine to the costs? Why not apply $45 and the defendant pay the $5 costs, is not apparent. The common excuse is that there is no imprisoning for non-payment of costs. Section 1105, Code, p. 478 says: "Any person paid to the justice upon a judgment in a criminal action, must first be applied to the costs of execution, and the remainder by such justice paid over to the treasurer of the county, to be appropriated as provided by law."

The justice at any rate could always impose a fine sufficient to cover the costs. The real reason some such course is not taken, is because it would tend to drive custom to some other court. Justice Bybee's record for 1881, shows several instances where two defendants after being convicted to pay a fine and costs, was discharged upon payment of a portion of the fine only. Upon such a remission of fine the county loses and the justice has nothing to lose.

The total fines imposed in the courts and paid into aggregate at least $5000 during the year 1881, and yet only $225 50 found its way into the treasury. Justice Bybee's share was "applied on the costs" by the justice.

There are seven justices of the peace in the city of Portland, and about 10 per cent of the expense paid from the county could safely be saved from one or two of them. Prominent are North Portland, Western and Morrison precincts.

During the year 1881 this county paid to district attorney for their fees for this work all (but $2,000.80) of the fees collected of defendants, constables, etc.....$ 5,000 00
And for cash fees taxed.....11,380 95
To witnesses in criminal cases in justices' courts in the county paid during 1881.....5,222 70
To witnesses in the same.....530 40
And through the police court (when acting as justices' court).....3,015 85

Total.....$26,230 40

Those Multnomah county about twice as much to transact the criminal business in justices' courts during 1881 as it did in the circuit court during the same year.

This is a rapidly growing evil and tax upon this county, as is shown by a comparison of the last three years.

The county paid justices of the peace, constables and district attorney fees (for criminal cases in justices courts) in addition to the fees which the justices themselves paid by reduction of their costs:

During the year 1879.....$ 2,339 95
During the year 1880.....5,625 43
During the year 1881.....11,380 95

The county paid to witnesses in such cases:

During the year 1879.....$1,823 50
During the year 1880.....2,764 50
During the year 1881.....5,222 70

The county paid for jurors in such cases:

During the year 1879.....$ 336 00
During the year 1880.....547 00
During the year 1881.....1,015 00

The county paid through the police court, exercising the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace:

To the chief of police (the same as a constable's fees and which he turns into the city treasury) during the year.....$ [illegible]
1879.....$2201 25
1880.....2222 75
1881.....2885 85

To witnesses during—

1879.....$ 648 00
1880.....1049 70
1881.....1119 20

To jurors during—

1879.....$15 60
1880.....25 20
1881.....10 00

It will be observed that the increase in justices' county is very much greater than the relative increase in the police court, although the increase in prisoners fined by the police court is very marked between 1880 and 1881.

The total cash collected by taxes and paid out by the county to carry on the criminal business in justices' courts (and the police court when acting as one) during these three years was as follows:

1879.....$ 7,861 80
1880.....11,391 38
1881.....20,290 40

What it will be at this rate in two or four years hence, every one can estimate for himself.

These figures must be understood as the money actually paid out by the county after deducting all the fines imposed and collected by these courts. If the justices turned the fines into the county treasury and then let the county pay all their costs, the totals would be incredibly enormous.

But instead of doing so, they illegally disburse public funds by applying fees, which properly belong to the school fund, to paying their bills, the remainder or whole they monthly present to the county. A justice of the peace thus at first sight reduces his bills to cash in fact.

Justice Bybee's bills presented directly to the county in the item of witness fees, are not so extravagant as the bills of Justices Petrain, Phelps or White, but uniformly in civil cases he is as distinguished as any of them.

I have no favorite for any of these offices, but since one zealous candidate for these judicial honors has signified his intention to devote possible sums to charity, if elected, (to heal his conscience I suppose) I would suggest that others intimate that they will be content to receive their services as justice of the peace for a little less than the salaries paid our circuit and supreme court judges.

Several salutary amendments have been suggested, but these judicial bosses have heretofore been able to first elect or re-elect themselves, then defeat all amendments to the laws that would tend to take away their opportunities for plunder. Some of them have been observed to positively affect the legislature to guard this "sacred ground." Perhaps if they had their offices taken away they would feel interest enough to let wholesome measures get through the legislature, but if re-elected I fear they will do very little more than before.

THE OREGONIAN'S investigation, as printed under date Sept. 10, 1881, being of but temporary effect it would be unjust to the people of the county if the leaders must "Mum" are notably John Bybee, Western precinct, G. A. Petrain in North Portland, and R. E. P.

FROM THE HUB.

There is no [illegible] to the people that possesses as much real merit as does Hop Bitters. Just at this season of the year, when the stomach needs an appetizer, or the blood a purifying, the cheapest and best remedy is Hop Bitters. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, don't wait until you are prostrated before you commence to take medicine for you to recover it.—*Boston Globe.*

Chicago Wheat Market.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Wheat strong and higher at 12[illegible] cash; 123 July.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—Sterling exchange on London bankers, on sight, 9[illegible]; do documentary, 9[illegible].

Transfers Per Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express:
Bank of California and Bank of Nevada, $[illegible] per cent.
New York, [illegible] Sterling exchange, commercial, [illegible]; sight, [illegible]; telegraphic transfers, [illegible]; Portland, [illegible]; Chicago, [illegible]; Sterling exchange, sight, [illegible]; commercial, [illegible].
Gold coin, [illegible]; Mexican dollars, [illegible]; Trade dollars, [illegible]; Legal tenders, [illegible].
Bar silver, [illegible]; Fine silver bullion, [illegible]; English standard, [illegible]; Fine gold bullion, [illegible].
Coin, [illegible]; Eagles, [illegible]; Half eagles, [illegible].

Gold and Stock Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.

Breadstuffs—Wheat, [illegible] sacks, [illegible] barrels, [illegible] centals; Oregon, [illegible] centals; Chile, [illegible] centals; Australia, [illegible] centals; Barley, [illegible] centals; Oats, [illegible] centals; Corn, [illegible] centals; Rye, [illegible] centals; Beans, [illegible] sacks; Potatoes, [illegible] sacks; Onions, [illegible] sacks; Bran, [illegible] tons; Middlings, [illegible] tons; Hay, [illegible] tons; Straw, [illegible] bales; Quicksilver, [illegible] flasks; Wool, [illegible] bales; Hides, [illegible]; Leather, [illegible]; Tallow, [illegible]; Lime, [illegible] barrels; Coal, [illegible] tons; Lumber, [illegible] M feet; Shingles, [illegible] M; Sugar, [illegible] pounds; Coffee, [illegible] pounds; Rice, [illegible] pounds; Wine, [illegible] gallons; Brandy, [illegible] gallons; Whisky, [illegible] gallons; Beer, [illegible] gallons; Powder, [illegible] pounds; Giant powder, [illegible] pounds; Nails, [illegible] kegs; Iron, [illegible] pounds; Steel, [illegible] pounds; Borax, [illegible] pounds; Cement, [illegible] barrels; Salt, [illegible] sacks; Quartz, [illegible] tons; Ore, [illegible] tons; Bullion, [illegible] bars; Specie, [illegible]; Domestic produce, [illegible]; Foreign merchandise, [illegible]; Total, [illegible].

Wheat—Market is [illegible] and [illegible] lower; shipping grades, [illegible]; milling, [illegible]; Chile, [illegible]; Oregon, [illegible]; Australian, [illegible]; Walla Walla, [illegible]; Valparaiso, [illegible]; Liverpool, [illegible]; Queenstown, [illegible]; Cork, [illegible]; London, [illegible]; Glasgow, [illegible]; Antwerp, [illegible]; Hamburg, [illegible]; Bremen, [illegible]; Rotterdam, [illegible]; Amsterdam, [illegible]; Havre, [illegible]; Marseilles, [illegible]; Barley, [illegible]; Oats, [illegible]; Corn, [illegible]; Rye, [illegible]; Beans, [illegible]; Potatoes, [illegible]; Onions, [illegible]; Bran, [illegible]; Middlings, [illegible]; Hay, [illegible]; Straw, [illegible]; Quicksilver, [illegible]; Wool, [illegible]; Hides, [illegible]; Leather, [illegible]; Tallow, [illegible]; Lime, [illegible]; Coal, [illegible]; Lumber, [illegible]; Shingles, [illegible]; Sugar, [illegible]; Coffee, [illegible]; Rice, [illegible]; Wine, [illegible]; Brandy, [illegible]; Whisky, [illegible]; Beer, [illegible]; Powder, [illegible]; Giant powder, [illegible]; Nails, [illegible]; Iron, [illegible]; Steel, [illegible]; Borax, [illegible]; Cement, [illegible]; Salt, [illegible]; Quartz, [illegible]; Ore, [illegible]; Bullion, [illegible]